BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 5 00
" " 3 months 15 00
" " 6 months 30 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" " 6 months 10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office second to none in this City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, in a neat, efficient and prompt manner.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

The Journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Pasteur, from the committee to report rules of order for the Senate, reported the rules of last session without alteration. Report concurred in.

The Secretary reported elected 1st Assistant Engrossing Clerk. He received 51 votes. Whole number cast 101.

Mr. Oliver introduced resolution protesting against the recommendation of arming the negroes rendered in our armies, and against the policy of arming slaves. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, &c., was read a 3d time and passed. [Extends the time two years from Jan. 1, 1865.]

The Senate proceeded to vote for 2d Assistant Engrossing Clerk. When Mr. Phillips was elected. He received 88 votes. Whole number cast 146.

Mr. Oliver moved to recede message to the House proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Leitch a message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for Auditor to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Leitch nominated R. H. Battle, Jr.

The Senate succeeded by proposing to go at once into said election, which was concurred in and Mr. Battle received 50 votes, being the whole number cast in the Senate.

The committee to superintend the election of Auditor reported the whole number of votes cast 142, of which Mr. Battle received 137 and Mr. T. Hill 5.

The Senate concurred in a proposition to go at once into an election for Comptroller, and C. R. Brogden was elected. Whole number of votes cast 143 of which Mr. Brogden received 142.

An engrossed bill from the House providing for two terms of the Supreme Court to be held at Raleigh each year, on the 2d Mondays of June and December, passed its three readings under a suspension of the rules.

Also an engrossed resolution in favor of William J Whitaker.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

House met at the appointed hour.

Mr. Shepherd from the select committee on rules for the government of the House, reports the rules of the former Assembly, together with some amendments, which were adopted and the report concurred in.

Messrs. R. H. Pigot, of Nash, and Mr Faucette of this county, presented their credentials and were qualified.

The Standing Committees were then announced:

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, Gorrell, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morisey and W. R. Rankin.

Claims.—Messrs. Patterson, Smith of Johnston Grier Vann, Gales, Ryan, Boyd, Udell, Wheeler, W. J. Hender son and Richardson.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Allison, Dula, Cobb, Merritt, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Osborne, Lyle and Faison.

Education.—Messrs. Henry, Reed, Crawford of Wayne, Raynor, Davis of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton and Bryan.

Agriculture.—Messrs Perkins, Cutterbridge, Simmons Little, Alford, Strong, Harris Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, and Davis, of Halifax

Internal Improvement.—Messrs Moore, Joyner Powell, McLean, Reaves, Harrison Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, Bobbitt, Love and Gidney.

Private Bills.—Messrs Bond, of Bertie Hassell, Lane, Farmer, Lewis, Judkins, Blair, Fauccttes Bethune, Powell, Hooks, of Wilkes, Waugh, McMillan, Carson, of Rutherford, Craige and Rule.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs Howell, Henry Carter, Murphy, Person, Fowle McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Gentry of Watauga, and Phillips.

Mr. Powell, from the committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerks, reported the election of Mr. J. Moore.

Mr. Shepherd, "a bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company" Referred

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election for Engrossing Clerk. Agreed to and Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, and Davis, of Franklin, were appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. Phillips was elected.

The Speaker announced that he had two communications, addressed to him as Speaker, containing depositions contesting the election of Mr. Malone of Duplin by Mr. R. R. Houston, and the election of Mr. Rogers of Northampton by Mr. Calvert. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Shober a bill to amend "an act for the relief of the wives and children of the army," I and over.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

A bill to do away with all exemptions. Referred.

A bill to incorporate the Bingham school. Referred.

A bill concerning the compensation of the judges.—Passed its second reading.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to go immediately into an election for Auditor of Public Accounts. Agreed to, and Messrs Johnson and Simmons were appointed committee to superintend election.

Mr. Phillips nominated Mr. R. H Battle, Jr.

Mr. Barth, of Johnston, nominated Mr T. R. Hill.—Mr. Battle received 137 votes. Mr. Hill received 6

A message was received from the Senate accepting the proposition of the House to go into an election for Comptroller of Public Accounts. Messrs. Lebo and Costner were appointed committee to superintend election

Mr. Shepherd nominated Mr. Brogden, who received 141 votes, and was declared duly elected.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to military affairs, the abolishing the Home Guard and that part which relates to the resolutions of the Governors of Augusta, to the joint standing committee on military affairs Adopted

On motion the House adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales!

ON MONDAY, THE 28TH IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will offer for sale SIX VALUABLE NEGROES as follows:

1 Boy 19 years old. No. 1 field hand
1 Boy 13 years old, good dining room servant.
1 Boy 9 years old.
1 Woman 29 years old, with two children, said to be a good Washer, Ironer and Cook
One or two more to be added to the sale
These negroes are No. 1 for obedience, tractability and industry.
A lot of Carpets, Stone Jars and Crockery.
2 Cook Stoves; 3 Fenders
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 24-2t Auc and Com Merchants

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash
Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-3w* Graham, N. C

Southern Express Company.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignee, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States. L. F. BATES,
Nov 23d-2w Assistant Sup't.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1864 NO. 12.

[From the New York News.]

THE ELECTION—ITS LESSONS.

Abraham Lincoln has been re-elected to the Presidency. We will not question whether the extraordinary resources for corruption that are under his control have or have not purchased a verdict that is not sincere. We have to do now with the fact that he is re-elected, and it is for the defeated party to consider wherein they were deficient in the element of success, and to be guided by their experience in their future political action.

The Democracy deserted their principle, and they now realize the fatal consequence. The bitter fruit of their apostacy is at their lips, and its ashes is a just penance for their breach of faith. Let them profit by the lesson. Henceforward let them banish the word expediency from their political lexicon. It has been their curse in every issue presented to the people since the commencement of this war, and it defeated them on Tuesday last. From this time forward let War Democracy be shunned as the pestilence, and never more be permitted to exert its paralysing influence upon the counsels of the party it has betrayed or ruined. The War Democrats have made the final trial of their experiment, and they have failed. But it is not failure alone they have to answer for. They have left a stain upon the Democratic record—They have dishonored the standard that, by a contemptible fraud, they lured into an ambuscade where its truest defenders could not in conscience and consistency follow to the rescue. They have caused the Democratic party this day to stand before their country disgraced with the brand of renegades, and wearing the damning proof of treachery toward their own Convention and their time-honored principles. They have stablished the precedent of insubordination to party discipline, and have attached the character of inconstancy to an organization that, before they poisoned its system, had been true to itself throughout a half century of political supremacy. They have had their day, and a sad one it has been to the Republic

But even the errors of the past have their value as the instructions of the future. Let us now commence the task of party re-organization. The war democracy is in the dust—there let it lay Perish the sentiment and the name, and let it only live as a warning to the memory of the mischief it has wrought. Let us turn again to the doctrines of Jefferson and abide by them as faithfully as did those staunch Democrats of other days, who, in the name of those doctrines, conquered until the word Democracy became a synonym for victory This campaign was fought without one principle that was familiar to democrats to kindle the ardor of the masses. The issue presented to the people was simply to determine who should conduct for the next four years a war that is against nature and against republicanism It was an insult to the intelligence of the people to presume that they did not realize that the issue should have been purely between Peace and War A false issue was thrust upon them, and, as a natural consequence, the party wielding power and controlling patronage swept the field.

The Democracy know to-day that they have taken the wrong path; let them retrace their steps. Cut adrift, now and forever, from every thing that has the taint of War Democracy Let it be held an unclean thing, forbidden within the camp. Crush it beneath the heel, as you would the serpent whose nature it partakes of. Let the people understand that the Democratic party owns a principle and has the courage to stand by it.—The masses will rally fast enough when they read upon the Democratic banner the familiar blazonry of old. Let them know that there is a party that dare uphold the doctrine of State Sovereignty; that dare oppose centralisation; that dare openly advocate the peace that the Republic yearns for; that dare believe and assert that the armed coercion of States is not republicanism, and the popular voice will support that party, despite of the power and patronage of a War Administration.

The statistics culled from the British Registrar General's report gives some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospects begin to fade. Taking the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, we find that seventy eight girls were married at fifteen years of age, no males. At sixteen, seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony, six hundred and thirty-seven girls For both sexes, twenty seven is to be the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the number of each sex then married were forty eight thousand four hundred and ninety five men and fifty thousand six hundred and forty women. At twenty-five this proportion was reversed, the number being twenty six thousand four hundred and seventy three men to twenty thousand six hundred and seventy three women; and at thirty the difference was still more marked, for while ten thousand six hundred and twenty-one men married at that age, only seven thousand eight hundred and forty women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance maintain it to the last. At seventy, we find one hundred and nineteen marrying, and only twenty one women; thirty men and three women at seventy-five, and eight men at eighty to two women.

"VENGEANCE"

Vengeance calls you! quick be ready—
Rouse ye, in the name of God;
Onward! Onward! strong and steady—
Dash to earth the oppressor's rod,
Vengeance calls! ye brave, ye brave!
Rise and spurn the name of slave.

Grasp the sword!—its edge is keen;
Seize the gun!—its ball is true;
Sweep your land from tyrants clean—
Haste, and scour it through and through.
Onward! Onward!—vengeance cries,
Rush to arms—the tyrant flies.

Vengeance calls you!—quick be ready—
Think of what your sires have been!
Onward! Onward! strong and steady—
Drive the tyrant to his den.
On, and let the watchword be:
Country, Home, and Liberty.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. R. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—The Baltimore 'American' of the afternoon of the 22d received.

Gold 231½.

The "Tribune" has returns from all the counties of New York, except Erie and St. Lawrence, giving a Union majority of nine hundred. The same counties in 1860 gave a Union majority of forty-one thousand.—St. Lawrence this year gives Lincoln seven thousand majority.

Grant passed through Baltimore on Tuesday.

The Louisville "Journal" of Friday says a steady stream of soldiers are pouring to the front.

Nothing else of interest.

European advices to the 11th received.

The bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 8 per cent.

The Liverpool cotton market is buoyant, with an advance of one penny on American.

Breadstuffs firm.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet Palmerston said he trusted that the contending parties in America would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that these disputes, which have bedewed the American continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The enemy are observing this as thanksgiving day.

All quiet. The quartermasters department is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and commissary department full rations of provisions. The men are comfortable and in good spirits.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—The evening "Whig" has the following postcript:

"Just before going to press we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate during open session. The House was engaged until adjournment in discussing a bill to prevent, and punish any two or more persons who shall conspire to subvert or destroy the Government of the Confederate States, or by force hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of said States.

A FEMALE GUERILLA.—The Louisville *Journal* gives the annexed description of a Confederate female guerilla now operating in Kentucky:

One of the peculiarities of this band of guerillas is the officer second in command, recognised by the men as Lieut. Flowers. The officer in question is a young woman, and her right name is Sue Munday. She dresses in male attire, generly suporting a full Confederate uniform. Upon her head she wears a jaunty plumed hat, beneath which escapes a wealth of dark brown hair, falling around her shoulders in luxurious curls. She is possessed of a comely form, has a dark piercing eye, is a bold rider, and a daring leader. Prior to connecting herself with Berry's gang of outlaws, she was associated with the band commanded by the notorious scoundrel Captain Alexander, who met his doom—a tragic death—a short time ago in Southern Kentucky.

Lieut. Flowers, or Sue Munday, is a practiced robber and many ladies, who have been so unfortunate as to meet her on the highway, can testify with what *sang froid* she presents a pistol and commands "stand and deliver." Her name is becoming widely known, and, to the ladies, it is always associated with horror. On Friday evening she robbed a young lady of Harrodsburg of her watch and chain. If the citizens had not so unceremoniously expelled the thieving band from the town, in all probability this person in pantaloons would have paid her respects to all of the ladies of the place, and robbed them of their jewelry and valuables. She is a dangerous character, and, for the sake of the fair ladies of Kentucky, we sincerely hope that she may soon be captured and placed in a position that will prevent her from repeating her unlady-like exploits.

WHAT MISSISSIPPI IS DOING.—Notwithstanding the enemy has overrun and plundered a great portion of Mississippi, the State is still able to send large quantities of provisions to the army. The *Clarion* informs us that, during the year ending September 1st, 1864, Major Dameron and his agents collected and impressed in the State, and sent to the army, 80,000 head of beeves, 19,000 head of hogs, 2,549,838 pounds of bacon, exclusive of the hogs; 3 400,000 ponds of flour by manufacture; 6,000,000 pounds of meal by manufacture; 130,000 pounds of peas and beans; 42,000 pounds of rice in seed; besides a large quantity of sweet potatoes, etc. This is independent of grain and other supplies which were forwarded by the quartermaster's department, whose consumption of corn is greater than that of the commissary department. This is certainly doing pretty well for an impoverished State, and reflects much credit on the officers engaged in gathering the subsistence.

It is twenty seven years since the telegraph was first put to practical test. Then it was considered a mere toy. By 1851, however, 1,000 miles were in operation. Since then full 200,000 miles of telegraph have been called into existence throughout the world.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Nov 24.

APPLES—Green	$20
" Dried	600
BACON—Hog round	60 00
BEEF	12 25
BEESWAX	60
BEANS	200
BUTTER	60 00
CANDLES—Tallow	50
" War—By the box	50
" Adamantine	60
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	100
CHICKENS	00@0
COFFEE	10
DUCKS	00
EGGS	00
FLOUR	225 00
FODDER—per hundred	12
FEATHERS	50
FLAXSEED	00
GEESE	00
HIDES—Dry	00
" Green	00
HAY—Per hundred	10
LARD	00 00
SYRUP	10
MEAL	20 00
" ATLS—Beans	00
OATS—Per hundred	10
" Cleaned	00 bu
PORK	00
POTATOES—Sweet	00@10
" Irish	12
PEAS—Ground	20
" Stock	20
" White Table	00
RAGS	25c
RICE	1 00
RYE	00
SALT	50 00
SUGAR—Brown	10
" Coffee	15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	00
WHEAT	00

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25 00
" " Three months	15 00
" " One month	5 00
Weekly paper, three months	5 00
" " six months	10 00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
Nov 24 4t

To Farmers.

150 GRIND-STONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide. We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron & Brass Works.
Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy: five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d3w&wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty cents, or $1 00 extra on the above, will be charged for each additional square will be charged thereafter. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged on advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OR MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern mails daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	7 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " " " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leasburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leasburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

AND

BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL,

By FRANK I. WILSON.

MAY BE HAD OF THE AUTHOR, OR AT THE Book Stores. Nov 23 3t

NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILDREN AT AUCTION

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, we will sell in front of our Sales room, a NEGRO WOMAN and three CHILDREN, at auction
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 23 2t Auctioneers.

CARDS, CARDS, CARDS!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION.

HAVING EXPERIENCED BAKER, PARTIES, FAMILIES &c., supplied at short notice. Many other goods may be found at
NOV 17 6t MANN & JORDAN.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, H. T. BERRY
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale privately

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad Enquire of the Editor. Nov 19 3t

☞ Confederate copy 5 times and send bills to Progress Office.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
Nov 22-3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE ALL HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting important County business.
Nov 22-d3t J. J. FERRELL C. C. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr P L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr P L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&wlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.
Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON.
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh N C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible] N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1864.

STANDS FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Though not unmindful of the trouble of reading columns of [illegible], we trust that everybody values a true word as the contents of this paper when the times [illegible] be [illegible], and [illegible] promptly encourage the paper will be [illegible]. Words for the true man's use shall be [illegible] to accept [illegible].

Legislative Stationery.

The election of Messrs. Mears and Phillips completed the number of Engrossing Clerks.—The existing rules of order in the Senate were adopted without alteration. Mr. Odom introduced resolutions, in the Senate, protesting against the manumission of slaves for services rendered in our armies, and against the arming of slaves. A motion to go into an election for C. S. Senator to-day was not agreed to. An election for Auditor resulted in the choice of R. H. Battle, Jr., the present incumbent, the vote being Battle 187, T. H. Hill, Esq., 5. An election for Comptroller resulted in the choice of the present faithful incumbent, C. H. Brogden, almost unanimously. The bill to establish two terms of the Supreme Court, to be held in Raleigh each year on the 2d Mondays of June and December, passed its final readings, and is now a law.

In the House a resolution was adopted referring to the Committee on Military Affairs so much of the Governor's message as related to disbanding the Home Guards, &c.

No More News from Georgia.

The War Department at Richmond has forbidden the transmission of any further Georgia war news by telegraph, on the grounds that the enemy rely upon such news for information concerning Sherman. This is probably well enough; but it looks very much like fastening the door after the horse has escaped. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as well as we can.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.—Governor Watts' message to the Legislature of Alabama has just been published. The topics of the message are: The finances, salt, cotton cards, the University, the pay of Quartermaster General and Public Printers, fines for crimes and misdemeanors, the militia, soldiers' families, the shooting of Governors at Augusta, and the convention of States.

Governor Watts gives an explicit denial that he was privy to or favored the resolution of the Governors which has been construed as looking to the policy of arming slaves as laborers in the various departments of the army, in which they can be used to advantage, and is opposed to freeing them on any account. His objections to the proposed convention of States, both on the grounds of principle and impracticability, are conclusive.

WOMAN MURDERED.—A correspondent at Greenville, Pitt County, informs us that a woman by the name of Mary Braxton, was murdered in that place on Thursday night, 17th inst., in her own house. Her head was broken in four places, and her throat cut. She was then locked up in the house, and was not discovered under twenty-four hours. All her money, jewelry, clothing, and bed clothing were carried off, not even clothing enough being left to bury her in. The murderer has not been discovered.

DECIDEDLY SCARED.—The efforts of some of the members of our State Legislature on leaving Milledgeville, says the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, showed that they were not only scared, but "scared clean through," and a little more so.—We are informed that several paid as high as a thousand dollars a piece for a conveyance to carry them eight miles. Rather "Confederates" must be plenty in their neighborhood, or they must value themselves at a pretty high rate.

DEATH OF A TRAITOR.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has information that Hon. W. R. W. Cobb was killed a few days since in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for sometime past been consorting with the Yankees and was not long since in Nashville. His Yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he bore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The Wilmington *Journal* has learned from undoubted authority that the rumor which reached there on Friday last, to the effect that our pickets had been captured at Swansboro', is entirely unfounded. On the contrary, the Yankees in front of us very rarely venture farther than their picket posts, which are very near their main works.

PEOPLE FLYING.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of Tuesday says:

Trunks, boxes and parcels, ladies, nurses and children, are beginning to pour into Columbia by squads and battalions from Macon, Augusta and other threatened points in Georgia. Room must be made for these refugees, who have themselves so often dispensed hospitality to other refugees, and a warm welcome should be given to those whom the fear of oppression has driven from their home. We know not how soon our turn may come, and unless we extend the helping hand now, we certainly shall deserve none hereafter.

There was a light fall of snow at Charlotte on Tuesday.

WAR NEWS.

An [illegible] Secretary of War has [illegible] from Georgia, [illegible] We have the Augusta papers of Tuesday, from which we get some rumors, speculations and reports. The *Chronicle & Sentinel* makes the following appeal to the people of Georgia:

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Georgia's hour of trial has come—the hour that tries men's souls. Her patriotism and her attitude are put to their severest test. A powerful and vindictive foe is in her midst. A numerous and ruthless army of invaders, intent upon her subjugation, is laying waste her territory. Its track is marked by the smouldering ruins of her once happy and peaceful homes. The incendiary torch is applied to the garnered products of her industry. And she is threatened with immediate dissolution by an enemy who aspire to be her master.

Yet we should meet this formidable invasion as becomes a people worthy to be free—calmly and courageously, and with an unfaltering trust in that benign Providence which has hereto[illegible] smiled upon our cause. There should be no panic, no despondency, no shrinking from duty. The patriot in this hour of public calamity, rising above all fear and agitation, should address himself with cool courage and resolution to the sacred and indispensable duty of defending his country. There is strength, there is success in that calm determination which meets danger with an unquailing heart. In all the great exigencies of life it is this that insures success, that enables men to triumph over difficulties seeming insurmountable.

Our people are now called to make and endure great sacrifices, which if patiently and courageously suffered, will yield a rich harvest of future reward to themselves and posterity. They may have to witness, as many of their fellow citizens have already, the destruction of their property, to see the hoarded fruits of a life of industry swept away in a moment by the fierce hurricane of war. And yet independence will be cheaply bought at any cost. These sacrifices are the price of freedom, without which all else is valueless. Providence has ordained that nations in their march to independence shall be subject to the stern discipline of suffering.

It would be well for the sons of Georgia, in this hour of trial, to recall the noble example of their revolutionary sires, who with unfaltering resolution bore the banner of independence through the privations, the toils, the perils and discouragements of a seven years war with the mightiest power on the globe. Great as have been the sufferings of our people, they have not yet equalled those of our revolutionary ancestors. We should prove ourselves the worthy descendants of these illustrious sires, by patiently enduring sacrifices from which they did not shrink that they might bequeath to us the priceless heritage of freedom and independence. The grand sentiments of that heroic age should find an echo in the breasts of the present generation, engaged in a similar struggle for all that ennobles men, and dignifies humanity. With Patrick Henry, we should be ready to exclaim, "Better to die as freemen than live as slaves;" and "Give me liberty or give me death."

Virginia, the grand old mother of States and statesmen, presents to Georgia a noble example of patient and heroic endurance of unexampled calamities for the great cause of Southern independence. The very ploughshare of ruin has been drawn over her fruitful fields. For nearly four years she has borne the brunt of this terrific contest, and yet she is unsubdued; she stands erect and defiant. Her people have borne their sufferings with uncomplaining patience and unyielding fortitude; and to-day are more determined and united than ever in their resolution to achieve independence or perish in the attempt. Shall not Georgia emulate and rival the example of her heroic sister, with whom she twice before stood shoulder to shoulder in the glorious conflict for freedom and independence?

It behooves our people in this crisis of their fate, to be united as one man in the effort to expel the invader from their soil. There is no alternative left them but to fight. The enemy tenders them but the single choice between victory and ruin. His purpose to utterly devastate our State is openly declared. He avows his intention to leave behind him only a blackened waste of indiscriminate ruin. Sheridan's ruthless vandalism in the Valley of Virginia is to be re-enacted throughout the State of Georgia, unless the enemy be checked in his career.

The instinct of self-preservation, therefore, concurs with the impulse of patriotism, in urging every Georgian to strike for the redemption of his State.

In the heroic Beauregard, we have a leader worthy of our utmost confidence. Let us rally to his standard. Let our citizens be ready to do whatever he may recommend. Yielding to him and to our patriotic Governor a cordial and united support, with the aid of the thousands of brave men who are coming to our relief, and with the blessings of a gracious Providence upon our arms, what seemed a fatal disaster may be converted into a glorious and permanent triumph.

From up the Georgia railroad the same paper has the following:

Intelligence was received last night by the passenger train on the Georgia railroad, that our authorities had burned the bridge over the Oconee river, and that the Yankee column, moving down the road had diverged from it and was hastening to join the main body.

It is stated that the Yankees had a large wagon train with them, which was divided after leaving the Georgia Road, in order to sweep all supplies from the section within reach of the two routes taken. Scouts report them five brigades strong.

The bridge over the Oconee river has been burned by the Yankees. No troops crossed over this side, with the exception of a small body of cavalry, which was stationed on the hills near the river.

The rumor that the Court House and depot at Madison had been burned is correct.

No other information has as yet been received of the movements or de ds of the invading force.

Passengers who arrived last night by the train on the Georgia Railroad report that the Yankee pickets were thrown out within three miles of Union Point at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The Rolling Stock of the Athens branch road was all [illegible] Barnett.

[illegible] up as [illegible] American [illegible] from [illegible] morning [illegible] seven miles of Griswoldville, the first station south of Macon, and that the main body of Sherman's army was [illegible] Milledgeville. It was reported that the lower place was being evacuated by the citizens. [illegible] night, [illegible] hours of preparation. [illegible] eight, and cause this morning.

"How true these reports from the enemy may be, we have no means of knowing. This much, at least is reliable: The enemy, still in force, but in numbers not ascertained, but perhaps from twenty to thirty thousand, have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the Seaboard.—The best military authority is of the opinion that she move in the direction of Macon is a feint, to cover a march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will, probably be visited by the right wing of their army, and if unsuccessfully defended, the Capital of our State fall in ashes."

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 23d.]

FROM THE CAROLINAS, ETC.

Passengers who came down on this road, last night, report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldville, 10 miles this side of Macon, at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train. Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the presence of the enemy. The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine removed, and the train started down the track. The freight trains were reversed and put back as rapidly as possible. A short distance this side of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed that the firing was at Gordon, and that Gen. Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked. Others report that the firing was at Macon. The discharges of artillery was very rapid. The regular mail train to Macon turned back at Tennille.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off.

Governor Brown is at Macon. So are Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor.

Everybody about Macon is in the trenches.—The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed and they managed to get off.

The track of the enemy is illuminated by burning homesteads.

FROM THE GEORGIA ROAD.

The up train on this road yesterday, did not go further than Crawfordville, 65 miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, 10 miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in what force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the Railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensboro' on Sunday afternoon.

There was no train from Athens yesterday.

LATER NEWS.

A gentleman who arrived in our city last evening, furnished us with the annexed news:

Sherman's march down the Macon & Western railroad, was a feint. His infantry did not come South of Griffin, but from thence crossed the Ocmulgee east of Indian Springs and from thence is supposed to be marching to join the column moving down the Georgia railroad.

It is thought that both columns will form a junction near Sparta. Where their march will be from that place remains to be seen.

If they move in this direction, they will meet a warm reception.

It has been suggested that Brunswick is the point Sherman is aiming to reach. A few days will determine.

STIRRING APPEAL.

General Beauregard has issued the following address:

People of Georgia!—Arise for the defence of your native soil. Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute. Trust in an overruling Providence and success will crown your efforts.

I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

REPORT OF CONFEDERATE AGENT OF EXCHANGE.

The following document was referred to in the Report of the Secretary of War, recently published in this paper:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

On the 3d of May last, I had the honor to submit to you a detailed report, not only of the operations of the Bureau of Exchange up to that date, but also a full statement of the principles that had governed its action. Since that date there have been several deliveries of prisoners on both sides, embracing chiefly but by no means exclusively, sick and disabled men. I have assurances that further and larger deliveries of this class of prisoners will be made during the fall and winter.

At the time of my last report, we insisted upon the release of all prisoners, the excess to be on parole. The enemy refused to comply with this plain requirement of the cartel, and demanded, when a delivery of prisoners was made, an equal number in return. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its agreement, our authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their just demands, and, accordingly, on the 10th of August last, I offered to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. I only stipulated that the officers should be the first delivered, where it was practicable. Although this offer was substantially what had often been proposed by the Federal authorities, and could [illegible] in their hands whenever [illegible] they might have had, yet it was not [illegible]

[illegible] September following, I received a reply from a quarter to which I had not directed my communication, inquiring whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners of war, and suggesting that a favorable answer would remove "a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges." My own views were known to you, and even if we were to agree to the unjust demands of the enemy in this respect, we should [illegible] a general exchange. While the reasons for their refusal is more truly found in the hope of [illegible] to General Hood, yet I think it very doubtful whether they would agree to a general exchange, even if we consented to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners of war and delivered them whose term of service had not expired. I am satisfied their course is the result of a conviction forced upon them by the events of the war that a Confederate soldier is more valuable than a Federal. The interests of tens of thousands of their own people are at nothing when weighed against a calculation.—We can only hope that the pressure brought to bear upon the Federal authorities by the friends and relatives of prisoners held by us may force a change of policy.

I cannot state with any certainty the relative proportion of prisoners respectively held by the two governments. The Federal authorities have as yet failed to furnish me with any reliable lists, although often promising to do so. They hold an excess of officers and I think I can safely assert we have an excess of the rank and file.

Lately I have consummated an arrangement for the release and exchange of all naval prisoners. A partial delivery has already been made, and another is daily expected, which will fully carry out the agreement. Some deliveries and exchanges have also taken place in the trans-Mississippi country, through the agents of this office. They will probably again occur, whenever the enemy has any prisoners in that region to give as equivalents. An error respecting special exchanges seems to prevail both amongst our people and captive soldiers. The Federal authorities, with a malignity congenial to them, in the hope of causing irritation on the part of our prisoners towards their government, have basely and falsely represented to them that special exchanges are being constantly proposed by us. A long time ago I communicated to you the many grave objections to any such system. My views met your entire approval, and I have accordingly constantly refrained from making special exchanges, though frequently urged to do so. The officers and soldiers delivered to us were, in all cases, selected by the enemy, and those of theirs who were sent in return were designated by us. This was not a system of special exchange in any sense of the term. If the officers and soldiers sent to us had been specially asked for, or if their return had been caused by any special action of the Confederate authorities in their individual cases, there would have been ground for the belief that special exchanges were being made.

The efforts of the Government have been directed to the release of all our prisoners, without any discrimination in favor of particular persons. To have pursued any other plan would not only have showed partiality and favoritism, which all have tried to do their duty faithfully, but would have given to the enemy the opportunity of making sole tions from their own prisoners in our hands to such an extent as would have precluded all hope of a general exchange. With very rare exceptions, I have never known what officers or men were on the flag of truce boat till I visited it. Under your instructions, all of our prisoners have been considered as occupying the same position, and each one on his return has been received with as much welcome as any officer. I repeat, therefore, that no special efforts have been used to secure the release or exchange of particular persons, and every line of policy which would put any one of our prisoners in a more favorable posit on than that occupied by the others has been carefully avoided. The published correspondence of this office shows the entire readiness of our Government to return an equivalent for any Confederate officer and soldier sent within our lines. Who that equivalent shall be we have reserved the right to determine, and when the selection is made and the party delivered to the Federal authorities, it is simply the return of an equivalent and not a special exchange. To refuse to return the equivalent would be to doom the officer or soldier to hopeless captivity, after liberty had dawned upon him.

I am happy to be able to announce that an agreement has recently been made with the Federal authorities, by which each Government may send contributions of food and clothing to the prisoners held by the adverse party. We are at liberty to make purchases either in Europe or a Northern city. When the details have been fully arranged I will communicate them to you.

The enemy still continues the arrest of non-combatants. I have been notified by the Federal authorities that "all white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty, residents of the Confederate States, captured by the United States forces, will be held and deemed to be soldiers of the Confederate army, and will be treated as prisoners of war and held for exchange." In view of their practice and this declaration, the course to be pursued by us towards non-combatants who, being citizens of the Confederate States, are hostile to our cause, becomes a subject of the gravest importance.

After much reflection, I am fully convinced that the only effectual method of preventing the outrages which are being daily perpetrated upon loyal non-combatant citizens, is to cause the arrest of every citizen of the United States who may be within our reach, and of such citizens of any one of the Confederate States as are known to be inimical. We have tried every other plan without much avail. At present, we have so small a number in confinement that of man for man would release but very few of the many held in Northern prisons. If the plan suggested work no other result, it would furnish us, in the event of an exchange, with more material. I know there are very many grave objections to this course, but yet I think it may be almost safely stated that the horrors under which our non-combatant population are now suffering can hardly be increased. When we have resorted to such arrests as are made by the enemy, there is some chance that the whole system will break down by the sheer weight of its gigantic misery.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND THE CHURCH.

When we suggested and endorsed the idea to recommendations of President Davis on his to reform abuses and unite the people, and not with any spirit of factious opposition. Let the Presi[illegible]dent confine himself to the Constitution and assume the exercise of no powers not authorized by that instrument, and he will receive a cordial and zealous support from every quarter. We concur entirely with the following suggestions which we find in the Charleston Mercury, and commend them to the attention of our readers:

The Charleston Mercury says: The Richmond Sentinel surely thought that it possessed the wisdom of President Davis sufficiently well to express its hope of his [illegible] in their choice.—He appeared to us to be [illegible] political wisdom, and that advantage [illegible] that, which was no remarkable. It seems [illegible] disposed by the other departments of the Government, to anticipated terrible disasters to our cause, and a prolongation of the war. We tried in vain to awaken the people and the Senate to the dangers before them. We were denounced for our efforts; and have paid the penalty of all men whose duty it is to [illegible] would have required more than the calm of this [illegible] have failed from experience, that [illegible] professions were erroneous and unjust. [illegible] its alarming analysis, has, however, told more the truth.

What then? Shall we denounce President Davis for his incapacity, and oppose his administration? This would be an [illegible] to express [illegible] confidence, and then, leave his incompetency. The President from his high office is entitled to all possible respect; and ought to be supported in all constitutional measures he proposes for carrying on the war, even if of doubtful expediency—and to oppose any measure of his administration, because it is a measure of his administration, is unworthy factious. The [illegible] drama in which we are all playing our part, [illegible] a noble policy. The [illegible] and liberty of these Confederate States should absorb all inferior considerations.

To rectify his weakness, and to aid and assist him in rectifying them, should be the aim of all opposition. A temperate but firm vindication of truth and right, ought to offend no one; not even those, who have violated them. It is now plain, that enmity and [illegible] in Congress and Executive [illegible], cannot give success to our cause. To [illegible] this object we must look to the Constitution, and responsibility to the people. The wisdom of the Constitution is not in one man, but in many.—This wisdom should be evoked; and all the [illegible] ments of the Government be brought to do their part in working out our deliverance.

If it is alleged that President Davis will not regard Congress or the States—the answer is ready. We have a higher opinion of President Davis than this allegation implies. He is not disrespectful, nor presumptuous, or that popularity, which good men may [illegible] to, and the world, have respected [illegible] of righteous deeds in a righteous cause. The most Confederacy can quell any mutiny [illegible] in action. It cannot make him wise; but it can counsel, check and prevent reckless folly against the interest and destiny. To perform [illegible] the course prescribed by the Constitution in all its divided powers—the centre not [illegible] itself prescribes, in distrust, with [illegible] and jealous [illegible] exercise by all the different departments of the Government, of the powers they possess. Should the President however refuse to respect the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and the commanding the Constitution has given him for his guidance and support, he will find himself very far from being omnipotent. At the very last [illegible] at Columbia, a simple resolution in one branch of Congress [illegible] ting a Cabinet minister for incompetency, speedily effected his removal. What a puissant and independent Congress, and the great Sovereign States of the Confederacy standing around it to support it, we have not a fear of the result. President Davis will obey; and if governed by correct principles, he will be pleased to obey—because obedience will be duty. His [illegible] unshow all irregularity—all violence—all revolution—nay—the least departure from the [illegible] of the Constitution and law. There are other reliances. These, in our judgment, if faithfully enforced, are adequate for our deliverance—deliverance from Executive incompetency—deliverance from violations of the Constitution; and final deliverance, from our cruel and remorseless foes.

RETALIATION BY COLONEL MOSBY.—The following letter, written to General Sheridan by Colonel Mosby, will show that the murder of our men by the Yankee cavalry in the Valley has not gone unavenged. It is brief and to the point, and worthy of the writer:

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

"*Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding United States Forces in the Valley:*

"General: Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order, and in the immediate presence, of Brigadier-General Custer. Since then another [suspected by a Colonel P[illegible] well on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock] shared a similar fate. A [illegible] affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men, declared 'that this would be the fate of Mosby and all of his men.'

"Since the murder of my men, not less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred, in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley pike, your highway of travel.

"Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me, reluctantly, to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

"Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
"JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel."

SALE OF NEGROES.—On Monday last, Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., of this city, sold the following negroes at the prices named:

1	Boy 19 years old,		$5550 00
1	" 21 " "		5900 00
1	" 46 " "		4150 00
1	" 30 " "		5100 00
Woman & man 32 & 33 years old,			7200 00
1	woman 26 years old,		2000 00
1	boy 31	" "	5200 00
1	" 17	" "	4700 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Negroes, &c., at auction.

C. F. Klapp & Co.—Cotton yarns in exchange for beeswax, tallow and lard.

Southern Express Co.—Notice concerning packages for soldiers.

Dentist—Hadn't I better administer some nitrous oxides, madame?

Old Lady—Oh no, Doctor, no oxides. If something has got to be administered, administer gin.